

# New-York Weekly Museum.

PRINTED and PUBLISHED by HARRISSON AND PURDY, at their PRINTING-OFFICE, No. 3, PECK-SLIP; where Subscriptions are taken in at Ten Shillings per annum; Essays, Articles of Intelligence, Advertisements, &c. are gratefully received.

## ASSIZE OF BREAD,

Established February 13, 1789.

A Loaf of inspected Superfine Wheat Flour, to weigh Two Pounds Two Ounces and half for Six-Pence.

A Loaf of Rye Flour, to weigh One Pound 12 Ounces for Three-Pence.

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From the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

To the Editor of the Columbian Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING repeatedly offered my complaints to the public, through various channels, in expectation of claiming their sympathetic attention, and as frequently been disappointed; I now request you would be so kind as to listen to my perplexities: and, should you insert them in your miscellany, I have a faint hope that they will, in some instances, be remedied.

I shall first inform you that I am an advocate for celibacy, having, from an early introduction on the theatre of life, taken disgust at the married state, from the intolerable noise and petulance of about a baker's dozen of squalling brats, which a motherly old woman, with whom I then lived, intruded upon the neighbourhood. My nerves being remarkably irritable, I am possessed of more than a common degree of sensibility, and have, in consequence, many difficulties to contend with, which affect me more seriously than they would my acquaintance in general. When any untoward accident perplexes me, I am obliged to retire to my chamber; and often the vibrating of the pendulum of the clock throws my whole frame into such tremor as to lay me under the disagreeable necessity of stopping it—which generally brings 'an old house over my head,' as the saying is; for my landlady, who has no feeling upon these occasions, rates me without mercy, and ridicules the action as a fit of the hyp, in which my fellow-lodgers are sure to join her.

Among my numerous grievances—and these, I trust, you'll think sufficiently important to interest your humanity, when related—I shall mention some particulars which have frequently added to my distress; and notwithstanding I have lately read the complaints of a fellow-sufferer, who I grant is deserving of commiseration, I expect he will allow, that my anxieties have a more alarming cast than his own. The good lady with whom I now live has, I suppose, read the story of the preservation of the capitol of Rome by the caking of geese, and entertains an opinion that this sagacious species must prove valuable servitors; having had two of them for a long time, which she reveres as highly as ever the conscript father did: these occupy the back-range of the house, in joint-tenancy with three or four small pigs which are kept to consume the offals: the former frequently alarm me in the night, and their noise is as grating and disagreeable as the cry of fire in a blustering season. I need not insist upon the nerve-irritating sound of a variety of Nuremberg toys,

which my landlady has purchased for her little children; nor on the scraping of the eldest boy on a *strum-strum*, or fiddle, as he calls it, made by himself of a dried stalk of maize; nor on the incontinence of our tabby cat, which I observe is also a source of uneasiness to my brother bachelor—but to prevent which every expostulation has proved fruitless. The screeching of the parrot, and dull monotony of the robin's whistle, might be borne with, by calling in philosophy to my assistance; but so short is the interval from other scenes of woe, that there is not a possibility of fortifying the mind: so that I have no other prospect of relief, than by thus frequently remonstrating against the causes of all my ills, unless I can prevail upon the family to break the toys or light the fire with them, drown puffs, and make pot-pye of poll and bob; which, in my judgment, would be the best manner of disposing of them. But even then, Mr Editor, my grievances would be more than human nature can bear; for in the neighbourhood there is an office or rendezvous for chimney-sweepers, who early every morning (at an hour when 'tis almost death to be disturbed) destroy, by their vociferated yells and dismal orgies, that repose I should otherwise enjoy, and make my life miserable indeed.

It is a trivial circumstance, believe me to be pestered with the various and discordant cries of a populous city. The outcries of a felloe-man and the tinkler who frequent our neighbourhood, often throws me into a fit of the hypochondriac, though to this hour I am unable to understand their meaning. As many others suffer equally with myself, from the early and frequent alarms of this dissonant and clamorous pair of street-disturbers, it impels me to come forward and solicit your influence. But should this fail, I must petition, as a dernier resort, the honourable assembly now sitting, to grant the poor fellows a pension, and thereby free the reputable corps of valetudinarians from so intolerable a nuisance.

When you add to this recital that a trunk-maker, who carries on his business next door, at the dawn of day, takes up the hammer and keeps time with the noisy chimney-sweepers, from affected character of industry, I am confident you will feel for me, and allow that if I had the patience of Job my whole stock must be exhausted: yet my miseries do not end here, for when his hammer is at rest our servants begin their daily operations. My chamber is on the second floor directly over the parlour: here their morning devotions to the deity of riot and noise commence: the chairs and tables are dragged over every part of the room; and when I am called down to breakfast, I approach this *sanctum* with dread, though defended by a warm morning gown, lined with flannel, and my woollen socks over my slippers—A wet hearth threatens me with a mortal cold, and deprives me of a comfortable fire at my morning's meal. My only hope of comfort lies in the infusion of a few drops of laudanum in my last cup of tea, to guard against the influence of spirits, which would otherwise succeed these continued and successful attempts to deprive me of refreshment in the morning.

At certain periods, on particular days of the week, when I have but just snatched a hasty repast and taken up my favourite author, with the full expectation of enjoying a few moments undisturbed by the fire side, I am forced to decamp, by the introduction of the ironing board and a large basket of wet linen. On these days of confinement, instead of being furnished with something palatable at dinner, which might make amends for my dishonourable retreat from the hearth, the old scraps of yesterday are dished up; and from this meal I am obliged also to fly with precipitation, to make room for the continuation of the morning scene.

Thus, Mr. Editor, disturbed in the night, I wish for the return of morning, but meet with disasters in the course of the day, which induce me to retire to my chamber, without any other hope of comfort than that some kind genius would interpose their influence and put a stop to such scenes of distress; and if opiates are necessary to check this strange propensity to disturb valetudinarians in their morning repose, I freely offer the whole supply of one year's laudanum in the possession of

AN OLD BACHELOR.

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The FOOL, NUMBER XVII.

BEING in company with some gentlemen, a few evenings ago, who were discoursing about a curious disorder, by some called the *Hypochondria*, by others the *Spleen*, when an elderly gentleman related the following story.—

A young gentleman of good sense and learning, had no malady to complain of but the spleen, and soon found there could be nothing worse. He repaired from some distance in the country to the city, in order for a cure. He seemed well in body, and said he had no cause of trouble in mind; but still he complained, he was *be-knew not how-ise*,—*deep in the shaggs*—*hyp'd to a violent degree*—*full of the glooms and dismal*. By the Doctors advice he retired to a small country town where he could enjoy good air and exercise. Opposite to his apartment was a Cobbler's stall, who worked hard all day, and was often diverting himself and others, with a catch, a song, or a ballad.—The gentleman was for some time highly pleased with this; but upon comparing this cheerful mechanic's condition with his own, came by degrees to envy & mortally hate him. In this temper he took some back rooms next the gardens; but still the happy cobbler haunted him, till at last he fancied he was possess'd, and that the cobbler had got down his belly, where he lay poking with his awl, gnawing the leather, and beating furiously with his hammer. In this distress consulting again his physicians, he told them he had swallowed a cobbler; upon which they all declared him mad, and gave him up as incurable. A young student in physic was told of this extraordinary case; and having gained admittance into his room found him in an easy chair, groaning hideously, and turning from side to side, as the cobbler made a puncture or contusion. He complained of violent throb-

blings like blows, and of the stench of ale and tobacco. At last he said Doctor, pray can you tell me what I am troubled with? The doctor gravely answered, really, sir, I am inclined to think you have swallowed a cobbler—A cobbler? (says the patient) you have it! you have it!—O the villain! the villain! now I feel him a pricking me; surely you was sent by heaven to my deliverance.—But what can you do for me? To night (says the doctor) you shall take a composing draught, that will make both you and your cobbler easy; and tomorrow I will visit you again.

The next morning the doctor sends for the cobbler, gives him some instructions, and engages him heartily in the operation. He then revisits his patient, orders him to keep his bed till night, prepares every thing in the next room for the operation.

The doctor had furnished himself with some of the cobbler's tools and utensils. A dim light was placed in the further end of the room; and the cobbler was privately stationed behind the hangings, and near him a large bathing-tub half filled with water was placed. At last the patient was introduced in form, took an emetic, and after one or two plunges, the doctor gravely fished in the liquors with a large ladle, and at last brought up some ends and hogs bristles:—see here, sir (says he) we are right, come one plunge more,—and then he fishes up an awl, a ball of thread, and some lumps of wax:—again, sir! again! (continues the doctor) and then brings up a hammer, a pairing knife, and two heel pieces:—now, sir, we are near him; shut your eyes close, and take one more hearty plunge. In this interval he lugs the cobbler from behind the curtains, soufes him over head and ears in the tub, and then cries out, open your eyes, sir! we have him! we have him! and withal collaring the cobbler, just risen from the deluge, he severely reprimanded him for daring to get down a gentleman's throat; and threatening him heavily, in case of a return, shewed him the shortest way down stairs. The patient was for a while astonished at his deliverance; but by degrees he composed himself; for there was no resisting demonstration. That night he took another composing draught, and was well next morning, and gave the doctor fifty guineas, with many thanks, and returned home perfectly satisfied.

New-York, March 11.

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A fine REFLECTION of a BEAUTIFUL LADY.  
Translated from the French.

YOU ask me, "from whence it proceeds that the greatest part of handsome women are extremely ignorant and silly?" I think I can tell you the reason. 'Tis not that they are born with less capacities than others; but because they neglect to cultivate their minds. They are vain, and they desire to please. An ugly woman knows she cannot be loved for her face, this puts her upon the distinguishing herself by her wit. She then studies a great deal, and becomes amiable in spite of nature. The beauty, on the contrary, needs only to shew herself to please. Her vanity is satisfied; as she never reflects, she don't think that her beauty is only for a season, besides, she is so ingrossed with dress, and the care of being at every assembly to appear with advantage, to receive praise, that she can have no time to cultivate her mind, however convinced she might be that it was necessary. Thus she becomes a mere fool, taken up with childish tricks, the vain frippery of dress, shews, and lights. This may last till she is thirty, at most till she is forty years of age, if the small pox or any other disorder should not destroy her beauty sooner; but when youth is over, the time of learning is past.

An ACT respecting the Collectors of taxes.

Passed the 28th of February, 1789.

BE it enacted by the people of the state of New-York, represented in senate and assembly, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the time for collecting the monies on the warrants directed to the collectors of taxes, in the city of New-York, by virtue of an act entitled 'an act to enable the Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen of the city of New-York, to order the raising monies by tax for the maintenance of the poor, and for defraying the other contingent expenses arising in the city and county of New-York, passed the 11th of March, 1788;' and to the collectors of taxes respectively throughout the state, by virtue of an act entitled 'an act for raising monies by tax, passed the 19th March 1788,' and for paying the same to the persons respectively appointed by law to receive the same, shall be, and hereby is extended to the first of May next; and it shall be lawful for the said collectors respectively, to proceed in the said warrants until the said first day of May, collecting the monies directed to be raised as aforesaid, in like manner as if they had proceeded on the same before the times respectively limited by the said laws had expired; and in case of the non-payment of any monies to be collected by virtue of the said laws respectively, by the collectors aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the persons appointed by the said laws to receive the same, to proceed against the said collectors for the said monies, after the first day of May, in like manner and with like authority as they could have proceeded for the same by virtue of the laws respectively aforesaid, any thing in the said acts to the contrary notwithstanding.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in case any suit or suits has or have been brought against any of the said collectors, for non-payment of any monies which should have been collected by virtue of the laws aforesaid, or either of them, it shall be lawful for the person having commenced the same, to stay the said suit or suits, until after the first day of May next, upon the said collectors paying the costs already accrued in the same; and that the respective county Treasurers shall pay the respective quotas of their counties to the Treasurer of this State, on or before the first day of June next.

## Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, Dec. 22.

The ship which the government of Goa sends annually to Europe, is arrived at Lisbon, and has brought the particulars relative to the conspiracy against the government of Goa, of which the following are the principal circumstances: A considerable number of Romish priests had formed a design of separating the city of Goa, and other Portuguese establishments on the Malabar coast from their government, and to establish an independent Republic, after the manner of the Americans. To effect their purpose, it was necessary that they should get rid of the Europeans; and they had already gained over the bakers and surgeons to their party; the former to poison the bread which the Europeans used, and the latter to administer a strong poison to them when called to their assistance; the Tippu Saib had an army of 8000 or 9000 men in the neighbourhood ready to support the conspirators. One of the priests concerned in the plot falling sick, discovered all to his confessors, who with the sick man's consent, gave intelligence of it to government, who took their measures so well, that the same evening they ar-

rested all the conspirators, except one, who fled with the news to the camp of Tippu Saib. We are assured that 200 persons have been seized and imprisoned on this occasion.

Lambay Island, in the neighbourhood of Dublin, which was a few days since visited by the Marquis of Buckingham, was fortified so lately as the beginning of the present century, and had a Governor, the last of which was Parker and Bantry. The Governor had a daughter living in the year 1776, who made some noise in the world; for being courted in the year 1727 by Admiral Durelle, she refused his hand, and was privately married by a priest to a young gentleman in the county of Cork, who taking advantage of the penal laws against popery, actually married another lady during the pregnancy of his real wife. She heard the circumstance with astonishment, but did not lose her fortitude; she dissembled her knowledge of the matter, and having made an appointment to meet her unfaithful lover near her brother's demesne, on meeting, she upbraided him with the baseness of his conduct, and presented him with a pistol, to stand her charge for wounded honour. Having turned the matter into sport, the instantly discharged a ball into his head, and surrendered herself up to her brother, who was then high Sheriff of the county of Cork. The consequence was imprisonment, but having effected an escape, she resided 16 years in Scotland, lived many years in Bristol with a relation, was well known at a great age in a country town of this kingdom by the writer of this article, and if still living, must from all appearance be now blind, and deprived in a great measure of her animal functions.

## American Intelligence.

PORTSMOUTH, Feb. 24.

On Friday night last, William Fall made his escape from the gaol in this town, by digging through the chimney. But for fear his quitting his lodgings in so abrupt a manner might lay him open to censure, he wrote the following on the wall:

'The reason of my going away, is because I have no fire to comfort myself with, and very little provisions. So I am sure, if I was to stay any longer, I should perish to death. Look at that bed there! Do you think it fit for any person to lie on?

'If you am well I am well,

'Mend the chimney and all's well.

'To the gentlemen and officers of Portsmouth, from your humble servant,

Wm. Fall.

'N. B. I am very sorry that I did not think of this before, for if I had, your people should not have had the pleasure of seeing me take the lashes.'

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 25.

Fatal effects of intoxication!

We hear from Coventry, in Connecticut, that in the afternoon of the 13th ult. Mr. Elihu Babcock, with his wife, went from that place to Dover, on a visit. On their way home they called at Mr. Paine's inn-keeper, in Lebanon, which place they left at about 11 o'clock at night, with a design to go immediately home, but in attempting to cross the ice over a small river, about 60 rods from their own house, their horse broke thro' where the water was about three feet deep—Mrs. Babcock then fell from the pillion, upon the unbroken ice by the side of the horse—Mr. Babcock unharnessed the horse with as much expedition as his intoxicated circumstances would permit of,



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## Foreign Intelligence.

Extract of a letter from Venice, December 18.

"A Sphahi arrived in a French frigate from Constantinople, with dispatches from the Ottoman Divan to the doge and senate, has had audiences twice; and we now hear, that the differences with the porte will be entirely made up; in consequence of which the squadron will be recalled from the Archipelago. It is said the Grand Seignior purchases this by the distribution of a few purses among some members of the government."

Extract of a letter from Constantinople, O.T. 29.

"A certain number of christians heads and ears, mostly those of Austrians, are exposed at the gates of the Seraglio daily. The prisoners are treated rigorously, and most of them sent up the country into slavery. Amongst these prisoners they have distinguished Messrs. Wallner and Jelcki, two Austrian Captains; the former is dead of his wounds, the latter has been shewn as a spectacle to the people at Constantinople, and exposed to their insults. To judge of this treatment, one need only read the following extract from a letter of Lieutenantwitz, who is prisoner with him at Constantinople, dated the 24 of June last.

"They transported me in ten days from the convent of Sinai (near the defile of Temesch) to Constantinople. We went with incredible swiftness, and my horse fell twice; but I could not fall off myself, as we were placed on large pack saddles, with our hands tied behind us, and our feet fastened under our horses bellies. They likewise treated us every where we came in the most cruel manner, and we every moment found we were in the hands barbarians. On the 12th of April we arrived at Constantinople. They tied twelve Christian heads round my neck, and in that manner made me pass through the city, amidst the shouting and insults of the populace, the women even spitting in our faces.

"All the prisoners who arrive are treated in the same manner, the people thinking it a merit to exterminate the Christians. Those sent into the country by the masters who bought them, are put to the hardest and most dangerous tasks, and if they shew the least fear or repugnance, are whipped in a most cruel manner; if a heavier crime, their punishments are reserved for many days; and if a crime which they must expiate by their lives, they are put to the most painful death, such as being impaled, burnt alive, and mutilated."

## American Intelligence.

CHARLESTON, March 17.

A gentleman arrived in this town a few days ago, who had in his possession a tooth that weighed seven pounds and an half. It was taken from the jaw bone of a skeleton found in Kentucky in 1784, and was the smallest tooth of three. The socket of the thigh appeared large enough to contain a 32 pound ball.

A great number of protestant settlers in the Spanish province of New-Orleans have been recently obliged to quit that place. About twelve months after the peace, Governor Mayo received a peremptory mandate from his court, ordering all protestants to leave the Spanish government in America. The Governor humbly remonstrated, that such an edict, carried into impartial execution would have his Majesty's settlements on the Mississippi naked and defenceless; after much explanation, the rigour of the mandate was somewhat softened by allowing all protestant settlers to remain that were there in 1782.

WILMINGTON, April 4.

A gentleman from Baltimore has favoured us with an account of the following melancholy accident which happened in the Chesapeake on Wednesday last: That one of the men belonging to the Baltimore Packet discovered something at a distance which appeared like the mast of a vessel, sticking above the surface of the water: but on a nearer approach, it was found to be a man on the bottom of a boat. They immediately sent the boat to his assistance, though at the risk of their lives, (there blowing a heavy N. W. at the time) and happily effected their humane design. The man informed them, that his father, a boy, and himself, had went from North East to Baltimore, in a batteau, and were returning, when the wind began to blow, and unfortunately overfet their boat, by which accident his father and the boy were drowned; but he was so fortunate as to get on the bottom of the boat, and was in that perilous situation some hours before he was relieved.

## NEW-YORK, APRIL 11.

On Monday last, there being a quorum of both houses of the honorable the Congress of the United States, the honorable John Langdon, of New-Hampshire, was chosen president of the senate, for the purpose of estimating the votes for president and vice-president; after which the ballots of the electors of the several states were respectively opened and counted. By this examination it was found, that the whole number of votes was 69, of which his Excellency George Washington had the whole, and was UNANIMOUSLY elected, and the Honorable John Adams 34, who was also elected.

After the canvassing was finished, his Excellency GEORGE WASHINGTON, was announced PRESIDENT, and the honorable JOHN ADAMS, VICE-PRESIDENT of the United States.

Charles Thompson, Esq. was then appointed to inform the president, and Mr. Bowen, to inform the vice-president, of their respective elections, with all expedition.

On Tuesday the above-mentioned gentlemen sat out upon this important embassy, and it may reasonably be expected, that their excellencies will arrive at this metropolis by the 20th inst.

The Hon. the Senate have chosen SAMUEL ALLYN OTIS, Esq. of Massachusetts, their Secretary.

On Tuesday last the committee of both houses of the legislature of New-York (appointed for the purpose at the late session) began to canvass and estimate the votes for representatives from this state to the congress of the United States, at the secretary's office.

By this estimation it appeared, that WILLIAM FLOYD, Esq. had 894 votes, and was elected by the district composed of Long and Staten-Islands.

That JOHN LAWRENCE, Esq. had 2251 votes, in the city and county of New-York, and 291 in Westchester, and was elected by the district of New-York and the southern part of Westchester.—And,

The Hon. EGBERT BENSON, Esq. is elected representative from the district composed of Dutchess and part of Westchester county.

JOHN HATHORN, Esq. is elected a representative from Orange and Ulster county district—and PETER SYLVESTER, Esq. for Kinderhook district.

JEREMIAH VAN RANSELAER, Esq. is elected a representative for the district, in-

cluding the part of Albany county, lying west of Hudson river, and the counties of Montgomery and Ontario.

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, Jan. 2.

"The melancholy situation of the King, together with the Minister's inability in curbing the Prince, as regent, and the almost sudden death of the Speaker of the House of Commons are very affecting, and shew the uncertainty of happiness, and the enjoyment of this world.—I returned from London only last night, and am sorry to say, the public have been, and are deceived, with respect to the probability of his Majesty's recovery,—he is in a most unfortunate state, and his treatment kept secret."

Married on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Lynn, Mr John Forsyth to Miss Betty Windover, both of this city.

The America, Capt. Sarly, arrived at Port-Praya Bay, Island St. Jago, the 8th of February, all well.

## ARRIVALS since our last.

Brigs, Union, Disbony, Port-au-Prince. Sally, Wood, Turks-Island. Brig Carolina, Meads, Wilmington, North-Carolina.

Schooner Nancy, Wak, Fredericksburg. Sloops, Peggy, Cahoon, Rhodes-Island. Adventure, Waterman, Gandolape. General Greene, Godfrey, Rhode-Island. Sea Flower, Whiting, Cape-Francois. Leath, Colburn, Digby. Polly, Cogdon, Montego-Bay. Betsey, Short, Charleston.

\* \* \* The LOUNGER is just published and may be had at this Office—Price 12s.

## BOHEA TEA

OF a Superior Quality, fresh imported from Gottenburgh, to be sold by LUDLOW and GOOLD, No. 47, Wall-street.

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SAMUEL CAMPBELL,

No. 44, Hanover-Square, corner of the Old-Slip, NEW-YORK.

THE

## LOUNGER.

PERIODICAL PAPER.

Published at Edingburgh, in the years 1785, 1786 and 1787.

By the Authors of the Mirror.

In two neat Duodecimo volumes, (printed on a good Type and fine paper) price only 12s bound and lettered, being little more than half the price of the London edition.

The Lounger may be had at all the book-shops in this City.

## WILLIAM BUYTE POST,

Late from Holland.

TAKES this opportunity to acquaint his friends and the public in general that he has commenced business in the several branches of House, Coach, Ship and Sign Painting, Gilding and Glazing. All favours in the above branches will be executed with neatness, and dispatch, in Beekly street opposite the Roman Chapel.—He flatters himself, he is capable of giving full satisfaction to those who shall honor him with their custom.

New-York, April 4, 1789.





Apr 11. 1789 NY Weekly Messenger

## Foreign Intelligence.

Extract of a letter from Venice, December 18.

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A great number of protestant settlers in the Spanish province of New-Orleans have been recently obliged to quit that place. About twelve months after the peace, Governor Mayo received a peremptory mandate from his court, ordering all protestants to leave the Spanish government in America. The Governor humbly remonstrated, that such an edict, carried into impartial execution, would have his Majesty's settlements on the Mississippi naked and defenceless; after much explanation, the rigour of the mandate was somewhat softened by allowing all protestant settlers to remain that were there in 1782.

WILMINGTON, April 4.

A gentleman from Baltimore has favoured us with an account of the following melancholy accident which happened in the Chesapeake on Wednesday last: That one of the men belonging to the Baltimore Packet discovered something at a distance which appeared like the mast of a vessel, sticking above the surface of the water; but on a nearer approach, it was found to be a man on the bottom of a boat. They immediately sent the boat to his assistance, though at the risque of their lives, (there blowing a heavy N. W. at the time) and happily effected their humane design. The man informed them, that his father, a boy, and himself, had went from North East to Baltimore, in a batteau, and were returning, when the wind began to blow, and unfortunately overset their boat, by which accident his father and the boy were drowned; but he was so fortunate as to get on the bottom of the boat, and was in that perilous situation some hours before he was relieved.

## NEW-YORK, APRIL 11.

On Monday last, there being a quorum of both houses of the honorable the Congress of the United States, the honorable John Langdon, of New-Hampshire, was chosen president of the senate, for the purpose of estimating the votes for president and vice-president; after which the ballots of the electors of the several states were respectively opened and counted. By this examination it was found, that the whole number of votes was 69, of which his Excellency George Washington had the whole, and was UNANIMOUSLY elected, and the Honorable John Adams 34, who was also elected.

After the canvassing was finished, his Excellency GEORGE WASHINGTON, was announced PRESIDENT, and the honorable JOHN ADAMS, VICE-PRESIDENT of the United States.

Charles Thompson, Esq. was then appointed to inform the president, and Mr. Bowen, to inform the vice-president, of their respective elections, with all expedition.

On Tuesday the above-mentioned gentlemen sat out upon this important embassy, and it may reasonably be expected, that their excellencies will arrive at this metropolis by the 20th inst.

The Hon. the Senate have chosen SAMUEL ALLYN OTIS, Esq. of Massachusetts, their Secretary.

On Tuesday last the committee of both houses of the legislature of New-York (appointed for the purpose at the late session) began to canvass and estimate the votes for representatives from this state to the congress of the United States, at the secretary's office.—

By this estimation it appeared, that WILLIAM FLOYD, Esq. had 894 votes, and was elected by the district composed of Long and Staten-Islands.

That JOHN LAWRENCE, Esq. had 2251 votes, in the city and county of New-York, and 291 in Westchester, and was elected by the district of New-York and the southern part of Westchester.—And,

The Hon. EGBERT BENSON, Esq. is elected representative from the district composed of Dutchess and part of Westchester county.

JOHN HATHORN, Esq. is elected a representative from Orange and Ulster county district—and PETER SYLVESTER, Esq. for Kinderhook district.

JEREMIAH VAN RANSELAER, Esq. is elected a representative for the district, in-

cluding the part of Albany county, lying west of Hudson river, and the counties of Montgomery and Ontario.

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, Jan. 5.

"The melancholy situation of the King, together with the Minister's inability in curbing the Prince, as regent, and the almost sudden death of the Speaker of the House of Commons are very affecting, and shew the uncertainty of happiness, and the enjoyment of this world.—I returned from London only last night, and am sorry to say, the public have been, and are deceived, with respect to the probability of his Majesty's recovery,—he is in a most unfortunate state, and his treatment kept secret."

Married on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Lynn, Mr. John Forsyth to Miss Betty Windover, both of this city.

The America, Capt. Sarly, arrived at Port-Praya Bay, Island St. Jago, the 8th of February, all well.

## ARRIVALS since our last.

Brigs, Union, Dishony, Port-au-Prince. Sally, Wood, Turks-Island. Brig Carolina, Meads, Wilmington, North-Carolina.

Schooner Nancy, Wak, Frederickburg. Sloops, Peggy, Cahoon, Rhode-Island. Adventure, Waterman, Gandaloipe. General Greene, Godfrey, Rhode-Island. Sea Flower, Whiting, Cape-Francois. Leath, Colburn, Digby. Polly, Cogdon, Montego-Bay. Betsey, Short, Charleston.

\* \* The LOUNGER is just published and may be had at this Office—Price 12s.

## BOHEA TEA

OF a Superior Quality, fresh imported from Gottenburgh, to be sold by LUDLOW and GOOLD, No. 47, Wall-street.

Just Published, and to be Sold by

SAMUEL CAMPBELL,

No. 44, Hanover-Square, corner of the Old-Slip, New-York.

## THE LOUNGER.

A PERIODICAL PAPER.

Published at Edingburgh, in the years 1785, 1786 and 1787.

By the Authors of the Mirror.

In two neat Duodecimo volumes, (printed on a good Type and fine paper) price only 12s bound and lettered, being little more than half the price of the London edition.

The Lounger may be had at all the book-shops in this City.

## WILLIAM BUYTE POST,

Late from Holland.

TAKES this opportunity to acquaint his friends and the public in general that he has commenced business in the several branches of House, Coach, Ship and Sign Painting, Gilding and Glazing. All favours in the above branches will be executed with neatness, and dispatch, in Brick street opposite the Roman Chapel.—He flatters himself, he is capable of giving full satisfaction to those who shall honor him with their custom.

New-York, April 4, 1789.





### The COURT of APOLLO.

REFLECTIONS on a MARRIED STATE.  
*Inserted by particular desire.*

**A**WAKE my friends! some pity show,  
 Give vent to tears, and bid them flow;  
 Nor let a wretch, condemn'd to die,  
 Sink down without your sympathy.

Hard lot of mine, my eyes survey,  
 A cursed scold in fine array;  
 Whose ceaseless bawlings, endless strife,  
 Starts up a devil in a wife.

O! might I fly to change my place,  
 And Satan lie in her embrace;  
 In some low cottage would I dwell,  
 And quit the devil, wife, and hell.

Peace is the blessing I would gain,  
 It's fruit is sweet, in sharpest pain;  
 But when of peace my lips impart,  
 She acts the cursed woman's part.

New mischief still her soul inflames,  
 And works like insects in her brains;  
 Such rage what power on earth can still,  
 Or who subdue a woman's will.

When her eternal tongue is dumb,  
 Nor broom, nor tongs, fly round the room;  
 The devil then will end his reign,  
 And men and angles shout, AMEN.

### The CONTENTED COUPLE.

**H**OW happy is life?  
 Now Chloe's my wife  
 No troubles our bosoms oppress:  
 We dance and we sing  
 Like birds in the spring,  
 To find we are crown'd with success.

In frolicsome play  
 Our lambs pass the day;  
 While daisies enamel the ground:  
 The lark, as she flies  
 Beneath the clear skies,  
 Re-echoes sweet harmony round:

While those on the spray  
 Increase the sweet lay;  
 All yield to the soft downy notes.  
 Not Handle can vie  
 With such melody,  
 Or please like their warbling throats.

The murmuring rill,  
 Beside the steep hill,  
 Thro' the herbage delightfully flows;  
 While Phœbus's ray  
 Illumines the day,  
 And heightens the blush on the rose.

The cool shady bow'rs,  
 The sweet blowing flow'rs,  
 Refresh'd by soft show'rs of rain;  
 All alive seem to say,  
 How happy are they,  
 Who the proud and ambitious disdain.

### THE MORALIST.

Importance of early impressions of piety on the minds of Children.

**F**IRST feelings are critical. By them the character is often decided. Suppose them sensual:—how deep they sink—how often renewed by a polluted imagination—and how fondly cherished?—They become the hidden treasure of the heart, to which it retires for a dark, selfish, evanescent joy, the presence of the virtuous cannot always suppress them, nor the gate of the sanctuary shut them out. The path of honour is forever abandoned.—Early impressions of piety in like manner take possession of the heart. The first feelings of devotion are remembered with delight. God is sought and he is found, in the outgoings of the morning, in delightful and in awful scenes—in the peace and in the tumults of nations, in the inmost recesses of the soul. When the mind is unoccupied it is drawn by love to the father of mercies.—When wanted sleep departs it is cheered by the returning sense of his presence. Love to God brightens the sunshine of prosperity and perfumes with sweet incense the sacrifices which are made to Virtue. Every thing praise-worthy is to be expected from the youth who loves his creator, and acts as under his eye.

### A N E C D O T E.

**A** Freethinker, or would be atheist, was not long since endeavouring, in company with two or three serious persons, to invalidate the doctrine of an over ruling providence, saying, "That all things came into being by chance; and with respect to a future state of rewards and punishments, it was only a whim to encourage methodism, or a bugbear to frighten old women and children." On which one of the gentlemen present replied, "If all things were made by chance, as you affirm Sir; how do you know but there may be a Hell made by chance; and if so, and you should fall into it by chance, and so by chance be eternally miserable, what a damnable chance will that be?"

By order of the Hon. John Sloss Hobart, Esq. one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the State of New-York:

**N**OTICE is hereby given to John Freebody of New-Port, in the State of Rhode-Island, an absent debtor, and all others whom it may concern, that on application of one of the creditors of the said John Freebody to the said Justice, and in pursuance of an act of the People of the state of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, entitled, "An act for the relief against absconding and absent debtors," passed the 4th day of April, 1786—He the said Justice hath directed all the estate, real and personal, of the said John Freebody, within this state, to be seized; and that unless he, the said John Freebody, an absent debtor, as aforesaid, shall return and discharge his debts within one year after the date hereof, all his estate, real and personal, will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of his debts. Dated the 21st day of October, 1788. 29

**W**HEREAS Samuel Beekman, of Hackensack, in the late province now state of New-Jersey, cordwainer, and Jane his wife, by indentures of lease and release, the lease bearing date the twenty-third, and the release the twenty-fourth day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and sixty-six,—did grant, bargain, sell, alien, remise, release and confirm unto Gabriel Ludlow, of the city of New-York, merchant, deceased, and to his heirs and assigns for ever, all that messuage or tenement and lot of ground, situated in the city of New-York, between the street called the Broad-Way and Hudson's ri-

ver; which said

a certain draught or map among other lots by lot number twenty-two, and extends in length from a street called Dey-street, to a forty-one degrees west, eighty-five feet to the rope-walk, and containing in breadth both in front and rear twenty-five feet, bound on the south-west and north-east by the said street called Dey-street and the rope-walk; on the south-east side by lot No. 21; and on the north-west side by lot No. 23, subject to a proviso or condition that if the said Samuel Beekman, his heirs, executors, administrators or any of them should, and did well and truly pay or cause to be paid unto the said Gabriel Ludlow, or to his certain attorney, executors, administrators or assigns, the just and full sum of two hundred pounds, current money of New-York, with lawful interest for the same, on or before the twenty-fourth day of October, which should come and be in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and sixty-seven; that then the said indenture of release and the estate thereby granted, should be null, void and of no effect. And whereas in and by the said indenture of release, the said Samuel Beekman did covenant, grant and agree to and with the said Gabriel Ludlow, his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, that in case default should happen to be made in the payment of all or any part of the said principal sum of two hundred pounds, and the interest thereof at the time whereon the same ought to be paid as aforesaid; then and in such case it should be lawful to and for the said Gabriel Ludlow, his heirs or assigns, at any time or times thereafter to sell and dispose of the said premises or any part thereof, at public outcry or vendue, or otherwise to any person or persons for the best price or prices that should be bid for the same, and to make, sign, seal and deliver any deed or deeds of conveyance in the law for the said premises or such part or parts thereof as should be so sold unto the purchaser or purchasers thereof, his, her or their heirs and assigns for ever: And whereas the said sum of two hundred pounds with the interest thereof, was not paid at the time in the said proviso for that purpose limited; but the said sum with considerable arrears of interest thereon is still due and unpaid: And whereas the said Gabriel Ludlow, in and by his last will and testament did empower his executors or the major part of them, or the survivors or survivor of them to sell his real estate; and whereas the subscriber is the only executor of the last will and testament of the said Gabriel Ludlow, deceased, who was within this state on the 10th day of May, 1784, or at any time since, and who had taken upon him the execution of the said will. Now therefore pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, public notice is hereby given to the said Samuel Beekman, and all others whom it may concern, that by virtue of the power contained in the said indenture and vested in the subscriber as aforesaid, the premises above described will be sold at the Coffee-house, in the city of New-York, by Public Auction, on the twenty-first day of September next, unless the said sum of two hundred pounds and the arrears of interest due thereon, are previously discharged; and deed will be executed to the purchaser by

ROBERT CROMMELIN.

New-York, 17th March, 1789.

45 6m

T O B E L E T.



**T**HAT large and commodious House and Stable, No. 37, Broad-street, corner of Duke-street, now in the occupation of Mr. Nathan. Enquire of Doctor Charlton.

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